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POLITBURO MEMBER REMARKS ON CHANGES IN USSR NOTED

FL241606 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1419 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] CPSU Politburo member Yegor Ligachev has said the current changes occurring in his country strengthen the socialist people's government.

In an article published in the most recent issue of the international magazine, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Ligachev said they are not trying to change state power but, instead, are trying to make better and more efficient use of socialist resources.

Upon analyzing the causes of the negative aspects that have appeared during the last few years in Soviet society, Ligachev, who is also secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said the previous leadership was not equal to the demands of the tasks stated. Solutions to pressing political and economic problems were frequently evaluated and when important measures were approved, their implementation was delayed, said the Soviet leader.

DRIVE FOR REUNIFICATION OF KOREA ANNOUNCED

FL230240 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] The Cuban Committee in support of the reunification of Korea will hold an anti-imperialist solidarity drive in our country during June and July on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Korean Committee of Solidarity with Cuba and the day of struggle against Yankee imperialism on 25 June. This was announced during a news conference granted by Pak Yong-ae, DPRK ambassador of Cuba, and Francisco Tosco, chief of the Asian Department of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

The solidarity drive will begin tomorrow with voluntary work at the Cubana de Acero factory. The Federation of Cuban Women and the National Association of Small Farmers will hold meetings, productive activities will be held at Valles de Picadura, and various tasks will be held in Guantanamo Province. The closing ceremony will be held at the Chulima shipyard on 31 July.

The DPRK diplomatic representative referred to the situation in South Korea.

[Begin Pak recording in Spanish] The struggle of the young South Korean students and people for the anti-Yankee independence [as heard] and antifascist democratization is a patriotic struggle that reflects the legitimate demands of the social development of South Korea and a just struggle in accordance to the general line of our times that strives for independence. [end recording]

NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER NEEDED

PA212021 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Cuba has expressed before the UN Information Committee in New York, the need for a new international information order based on mutual respect.

Cuban delegate Sergio Montane said that the monopoly of information, built by the powerful corporations of the industrialized countries, has left no room for the underdeveloped countries, which are viewed only as passive markets.

When stressing that we are at a critical moment in a new era in which information and communication are the key to the future, Montane asked what chances for development do the indebted countries of the Third World have if the inequality in this field continues to grow when compared to the industrialized countries. The Cuban delegate also denounced the broadcasts against Cuba by radio stations sponsored by the U.S. Government.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'INFORMATION AGGRESSION'

PA242324 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In any imperialist war of aggression, the use of the mass media constitutes a very important factor in the achievement of objectives. Therefore, propaganda itself becomes another war, the escalation of which seems to have no end at present.

Among the media most frequently used to carry out psychological war are radio stations, and the Voice of America [VOA] is the leader in propaganda matters. By the way, this activity costs more than many people imagine.

Without including new transmitters put into operation in 1987, VOA's 1986 budget was approximately $162 million, which was used to maintain its 108 transmitters, 77 of which are abroad.

VOA is one of the three transmission organizations used by the United States to carry its ideological propaganda to almost the entire world. It shares this mission with Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are involved in psychological warfare in European territory.

Transmissions of these stations are used to disseminate coded information and instructions to spies and counterrevolutionary groups, and, in general, to promote destabilization, all this under apparently inoffensive educational, musical, and other kinds of programs.

In Latin America, VOA has powerful relay stations including the brand new one in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, which operates with the full agreement of that country's government. Most efforts of this relay station are directed to South America. However, the main plan is to use it in the U.S. ideological war against Nicaragua, because for the past year, VOA has been systematically violating the sovereignty of that Central American country with transmitters in Costa Rica and Belize.

The use of stations such as VOA and of relay stations faithfully meets the U.S. Government's destabilization goals, and in Central America, it constitutes a powerful weapon reinforcing war activities and contributing to the creation of a false image of what is really happening.

The U.S. Administration has played a prominent role in using the mass media in its political struggle against Third World countries, but it also uses the mass media to pave the ground for and to encourage an armed aggression. In this regard, the Puerto Rican VOA relay station is only a new element in the escalation of information aggression.

ECLA CITED ON IMPACT OF REGIONAL POVERTY

PA211738 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The ECLA classifies as poor those families that spend on food a percentage of their income that does not allow them to meet their minimum nutritional needs. Consequently, the alarming increase in the number of poor Latin American families appears to be a chronic evil that applies equally to their nations.

ECLA's statistics demonstrate that there were over 110 million poor people in Latin America in 1970. In 1987, the total reached 150 million, and, ECLA projects that if the economic stagnation of the area continues at the current level, approximately 170 million Latin Americans will live in conditions of critical poverty by the year 2000.

It is not our intention to tire our listeners with data. However, we do think it is worth pointing out that in the long-suffering Central American region, 70 percent of the people live in poverty, the causes of which are not alien to other areas on earth.

The protectionism of the industralized nations, equal trade, and, in more recent years, the high interest rates on the foreign debt produce stagnation, drain resources, and sink the underdeveloped American nations into a crisis of poverty and pauperism that seems eternal.

Specifically, the burden of the heavy Latin American foreign debt is the fundamental factor in the crisis. It is not only an economic, but basically a political problem because of its social consequences for the region's people. In this respect, it should be noted that one of the sectors that suffers most from the crisis is the children. This is because the lack of resources has shattered the family structure and sunk families into disarray and disintegration, the negative consequences of which affect the children living in their midst.

Recently, in a paper entitled "The Economic Crisis and Its Impact on the Family," the Inter-American Institute on Children said Latin America and the Caribbean are currently e during the impact of the deepest and longest economic crisis in the past 50 years, and the backslide in the region's economies has been so marked that many analyses and forecasts indicate this 10-year period may be a lost decade in the historical efforts to overcome underdevelopment.

Aside from the discouraging outlooks, the truth is that strong Latin American unity is required to eliminate, among other things, the limitation in resources devoted to the poorer sectors.

CONTRAS' IMAGE 'DETERIORATING'; DEFEAT UNAVOIDABLE

PA222342 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] On one occasion, U.S. President Ronald Reagan compared the Nicaraguan-born counterrevolutionaries with the so-called U.S. founding fathers. If one of those fathers could speak, his opinion about this comparison would be unfit to print.

The public image of those who are assuming responsibility for the mercenary groups based in Honduras and Costa Rica is deteriorating by the minute. There are several factors contributing to this accelerated deterioration, including several internal contradictions.

First, U.S. official spokesmen, and quite a few taxpayers, have expressed their displeasure with the rather large expenditures involved in aid for the former Somozist guards. Those groups have demonstrated an almost total inefficiency and are facing an absolute strategic defeat. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge recently expressed his government's opinion on the certain collapse of the contras, and stated that the imperialist objective of promoting internal subversion has been a complete failure. With blow after blow, the Sandinist army has defeated Ronald Reagan's godchildren. The Somozists are showing their true colors, so even those unbelievers who once believed their President's definitions and concepts are dumbfounded. The Somozists have shown they are the agents of terrorism and persistent violators of human rights. They do not attack military targets; on the contrary, they strike towns and cooperatives where they are sometimes seriously defeated by unarmed workers.

The Irangate scandal, which has decreased the prestige of the current U.S. Administration, was caused largely by the desire to support the counterrevolutionaries. The scandal has even uncovered the use of drug trafficking to obtain funds for the subversives. A notable example of this was revealed by an expose published last May by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK concerning the good life of contra leaders in Miami, funded by millions of CIA dollars.

The magazine states that figures such as Arturo Cruz, Adolfo Calero, and Alfonso Roberlo pocket $800,000 a year, while their advisers and close friends receive $36,000 per year. Arturo Cruz owns an elegant condominium in Key Biscayne, Florida, also financed by the CIA, which budgets -- according to NEWSWEEK -- around $10 million a year for contra support.

There are other suspicious cases, such as the $29 million earmarked by the counterrevolutionary leaders for a so-called artistic project supporting the war against Nicaragua -- a project that apparently does not exist. Moreover, NEWSWEEK continued, while the ex-Somozists suffered defeat after defeat, the Miami leaders spent thousands of dollars to edit two records of anti-Sandinist music.

The Irangate revelations show that drug trafficking has been another very good source of income for the mercenary leaders who, from the United States, prattle about nonexistant victories. Such rottenness is characteristic of the enemies of the Nicaraguan people, and for this reason their defeat is unavoidable.

SOCIAL PREVENTION, ATTENTION COMMISSION EXPLAINED

FL201735 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1221 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Interview with Jorge Morejon, vice president of the Municipal Social Prevention and Attention Commission in Plaza de la Revolucion, and Lydia Diaz Oro, deputy director for education in Plaza de la Revolucion Municipality and member of the Social Prevention and Attention Commission, by unidentified Revista de la Manana interviewer in studio -- live]

[Text] [Interviewer] What is this Social Prevention and Attention Commission? What are its objectives and who belongs to it? What concrete results have you obtained at this initial stage since November, when you set up the commission? What are your future plans?

[Morejon] Specifically, the commission's fundamental objectives are to pool all the efforts and resources available to the state organs and to the mass and social organizations in the area of social prevention and attention. Basically, that is the objective. Now, this commission has been formed in each municipality by the appropriate existing municipal organs. Hence, we have in our case the Union of Young Communists, the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], the municipal prosecutor's office, the courts, the culture and sports organizations, the comrades from the education sector, the comrades from the labor administration, the Federation of Mid-Level School Students, and the SEPMI [Society for Patriotic-Military Education]. In other words, all those organizations under the leadership of the government. The national commission comes under the State Council [as heard], and the provincial and municipal commissions come under the local people's government. In this case, the vice presidents of the provincial and municipal assemblies of the people's government are the presidents of the commissions. In addition, the commission has a vice president and an executive secretary. Together, they make up the commission. Aside from those comrades, the commission is empowered at a time determined by the result of the work to call on any organ, even one that does not belong to the commission, to give an account of its work or to deal with a specific task determined by the commission. Of course, all this is in the area of social prevention and attention.

In this first stage, our attention has been centered mostly on educational problems. As everyone knows, we had a critical situation last term with the results of the teaching-learning process. In this first stage, our commission chose to concentrate all its efforts on these problems. That is, the problems of repeaters in the basic secondary schools, low attendance, non-involvement of the parents in their children's problem. All this made us concentrate our efforts on this area. We also had a youth movement school in our territory which, because of its characteristics, has young people who are out of phase. In other words, they are lagging behind in their schooling and, in addition, they present certain social problems. We also worked hard there, and the commission agreed to set up a multi-disciplinary health team; that is, one made up of psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers. The objective was to undertake a study and administer a clinical and psychologocal exam to all the young people and also to the teachers. Though they are teachers and adults, there were and are some comrades who had certain difficulties. They received treatment. This produced favorable results. The children feel better, feel they are better cared for [words indistinct] the sports and culture department with the objective or organizing cultural and sports activities in such a way that their stay at the school would be more enjoyable.

These youngsters in the youth movement school have to learn a trade in one of the enterprises in our territory. This also presented problems. They did not receive the proper care. In some cases they were rejected because of some factors in these enterprises and even by some of the workers themselves as a result of their problems. A huge effort designed to eradicate this situation has been made. We hope that in this coming term all of this will have been eliminated.

In connection with the secondary schools, the education department gave its report at the end of the first semester and on this basis a number of measures were adopted.

We identified the kids with the most problems, the repeaters, those who missed class often, the parents who did not concern themselves about the situation. We held meetings at the district level with community groups; that is, the CDR, the federation, the people's government delegate. The situation was analyzed and the matter taken up at the block level. We talked with the parents, with the neighbors. Many initiatives emerged, such as setting up study houses. The neighbors who had the resources, knowledge, and background offered to manage these study houses, to try to keep these kids in school. At this time we predict a much more positive situation although it is not the one we had hoped for. However, the situation has changed in our territory.

In this last stage, we consider -- and I mean from the national to the municipal level -- that all these structures, all this organization, all these work projects are nothing if the community -- the FMC, the CDR, the people's government delegate, and all our revolutionary potential -- does not start working on this social prevention and attention. That is our new work plan.

[Interviewer] Could we pause here? I was listening to you speak of the social prevention and attention to work in terms of education. Perhaps Comrade Lydia could tell us how the education department has reacted to this social prevention and attention work, particularly the concrete results that can already be observed in Plaza de la Revolucion after several months of work.

[Diaz] Indeed, we can say the creation of the social prevention and attention commission in the territory has helped us greatly. In our case, in the municipality's schools. We can say that up to then we did not have real support from the various organizations that should have been involved in our work. We always said we had no support, that teachers were practically alone in the work with the parents concerning absenteeism and the rest. However, since this commission was created, we have to say that all organizations have pooled efforts and the results can already be seen.

A number of meetings have been held in the various schools and we can categorically state we can observe the family coming closer to the school, the students coming closer. We have been able to rescue many students with low attendance. The work carried out at the youth movement school has been truly excellent. The students and the teachers collective really feel very much supported by this work. We are very satisfied.

[Interviewer] We have only a few seconds until the next newscast. What about future plans?

[Morejon] We believe our future plans lie in the community. That is, this municipal structure cannot solve the problems we have, because the problems are further down. Those structures also exist down there. However, without creating new structures, we need the joint action of the CDR; the federation; the people's government delegates; the urban zone party secretary; and members, who are retirees, old people who can no longer hold jobs, but who can, politically and ideologically, have an effect on all this problem.

I feel this is what is going to botch up the solution to many of our problems. [as heard] It would no longer be the work of the CDR, the federation; it would be the work of society to act on these problems we have in our territory, down there, at the block level.

[Interviewer] Well, thank you very much. I think this is a valid experience. This happens in all the country's municipalities. Thanks to the comrades from Plaza de la Revolucion we have been able to bring this experience to all viewers of Revista de la Manana today. Thank you for coming.

FIRE REPORTED AT CONTAINER FACTORY 20 JUN

FL201811 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] A fire that broke out early this morning at a container enterprise located at Perla Street in Havana's Los Pinos sector has been completely extinguished. The factory stored close to 1 million boxes used to pack exporting goods. The cause of the fire and the amount of losses are being investigated.

MATANZAS FULFILLS RECTIFICATION PROCESS MEASURES

FL201617 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1205 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Text] An analysis of the fulfillment in Matanzas of the 28 measures suggested by Fidel at the end of 1986 shows the people's identification with the rectification process currently underway in the country. The progress report submitted to the Provincial Assembly of the Peoples Government indicates that the population promptly accepted the changes which initially included price increases of city transportation fares, self-funded popular parties, and adjustments to milk distribution. Also the availability of domestic electric appliances and spring mattresses for social consumption ceased, thus, benefiting the population. The number of students eating in Matanzas boarding and semi-boarding schools dropped and the number of students mobilized to perform vacation time agricultural labor was planned according to the needs of the Agriculture Ministry.

GRENADA

'DISCOVERY' TO RUN ISLAND'S LONE TV STATION

FL222022 Bridgetown CANA in English 1203 GMT 22 Jun 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 22, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister and Minister of Information Herbert Blaize has announced plans to establish a company to run the island's lone television station.

Blaize said in a weekend radio broadcast the company would be called Discovery Television Limited.

According to the Grenadian leader the company would have as its shareholders government, the American non-profit organisation, Discovery Foundation, and the public.

He said the intention of the company was to ensure that Discovery Television would be able to receive more revenue for advertising and would be able to maintain itself before long.

The station in which the Grenada Government helps to meet the wages of some staffers was officially opened in February last year by Discovery Foundation.

Officials at the station have said that a lack of funds was responsible for the failure of the television station to cover the entire island and produce more local programming.

Last week, Blaize in an address to launch the Friends of Grenada Committee in New York appealed to members to invest in the television station.

Manager Resigns

FL241641 Bridgetown CANA in English 1538 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 24, CANA -- Manager of Grenada's Discovery Television, American Larry Upton, said today he had resigned after only five months in the job.

Upton told CANA that he handed in his letter of resignation yesterday to Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and the owners of the station, Discovery Foundation, a U.S. non-profit organisation. Upton gave no reason for leaving the job, but sources here said the station's employment policy might have run counter to government's.

The Grenada Government provides some financial support to Discovery TV.

Official Comments

FL242049 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 24, CANA -- The Grenada Government today confirmed the resignation yesterday of American broadcaster Larry Upton as manager of the local Discovery Television of which the government is a major shareholder.

According to one of the prime minister's aides, Albert Xavier, the resignation had to do with differences over the employment of a non-national engineer at the station.

Earlier in the week, Upton dismissed two local engineers working with the one-year-old station and brought in a Trinidadian replacement.

Xavier told reporters that Upton, who took up the job with Discovery Television last December, had apparently acted without consultation with government.

Only yesterday, government issued a release in which it promised to "stringently enforce" the island's work permit laws in order to protect the available jobs for locals.

Upton indicated that he took the decision to hire the engineer from Trinidad and Tobago since "there is nobody on this island who is qualified to do the job."

In his resignation letter Upton indicated that he had informed the prime minister that he could not agree with his decision to take back the two locals.

"It is with much regret that I submit to you and to Discovery Foundation of Boston, my resignation. At yours and Discovery Foundation's earliest convenience please arrange for my replacement. Subject to yours and Discover Foundation's pleasure, I will remain at my position until a replacement is found," he told Blaize in the letter.

Upton later told CANA that before the foreigner was brought into the country he had the verbal agreement from the prime minister that all the necessary documentation for the work permit would be facilitated once the engineer arrived. "There was a change of heart after he arrived here," he remarked.

Upton also confirmed reports that officials from both the Police and the Department of Labour visited the station yesterday enquiring about the work permit of the non-national who was given seven days to leave the country. Discovery Television, which has been off the air for some time, resumed operations with the arrival of Upton.

Last week, he told CANA that he was in the process of purchasing two repeaters in order to put the station in a position to cover the entire island, including the sister islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

Blaize also announced plans last week to form a company to look after the affairs of the station. The company, he said, would involve government, the U.S. non-profit organisation Discovery Foundation, and the public.

HAITI

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DECREED FOR 23 AUGUST

FL241225 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Haiti's National Governing Council has announced municipal elections mandated by a new constitution adopted by voters, overwhelmingly, three months ago, to be held in August. The official election decree published in the state-owned newspaper, HAITI LIBERE, set Sunday, August 23d, as election day for mayors and municipal governing councils.

MADRIGAL PLEASED ORTEGA WILL ATTEND SUMMIT

PA250458 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0109 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Costa Rica has asked the Contadora Group to remove obstacles for the [presidential] summit.

The Costa Rican Government has asked the Contadora and Support Groups to help remove the obstacles currently preventing the summit.

The cancellation of the meeting of Central American foreign ministers, prior to the presidential summit, which was scheduled for tomorrow in Tela, Honduras, is one of the obstacles to the Central American summit. Costa Rica feels this new effort will be helpful for the peace efforts in Central America, and therefore has requested the good offices of the Contadora and Support Groups.

In describing the results of the meeting between Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto expressed his satisfaction over the Sandinist leader's decision to attend the presidential summit on 6 and 7 August in Guatemala.

Although it is not clear whether it was the result of the direct intervention of the Contadora Group, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto recalled that our country asked for the Contadora Group's intervention to remove the obstacles delaying the peace efforts. However, our country feels the Contadora Group can contribute much more to the regional peace efforts. The Contadora Group could persuade the Nicaraguan Government without much difficulty to attend the foreign ministers' meetings to be held prior to the presidential summit of Central American presidents, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said. Those meetings, which were scheduled to begin tomorrow in Tela, Honduras, must be held as soon as possible in order to go to the presidential summit with an agreed-upon outlook in order to harmonize ideas. In that regard, Madrigal Nieto said the Contadora Group's contribution would be very positive. He added that Costa Rica will also try to convince Nicaragua that it should attend the foreign minister's meetings.

In commending the Nicaraguan Government's decision, Foreign Minster Madrigal Nieto said the process of holding prior meetings among Central American foreign ministers is not whim or fancy of any power in the region. On the contrary, he said, it is a logical process of any presidential summit. He added that he trusts it will be possible to arrive at the summit with a document that will carry -- based on President Arias' proposal -- additional ideas from the other Central American countries.

Once again, Madrigal Nieto said everything that is being done is consistent with the Contadora Group's efforts.

SHULTZ ASKED TO EXPLAIN CONTRA SUPPLY FLIGHTS

PA241610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has asked the U.S. Department of State for an explanation by those in charge of drafting U.S. foreign policy on whether they approved or agreed with the procedures followed by the planes conducting flights to support the Nicaraguan rebel groups.

The Costa Rican Government believes these procedures violate the principles on which Costa Rican foreign policy is based and which the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has repeatedly reaffirmed.

Explanations are being asked for in reference to testimony given before the U.S. Senate commission stating that those airplanes used the Juan Santamatia International Airport for refueling purposes after delivering supplies to the contras.

The testimony; namely, testimony by Robert Dutton, Lewis Tambs -- former ambassador to Costa Rica -- and Jose Fernandez [show that] the airport was used in a deceptive way and without the authorization of the Costa Rican Government.

In a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto asks him to clarify whether these actions were known and approved by those who direct or draft U.S. foreign policy.

BRIEFS

NEW SHORTWAVE STATION -- A new shortwave station that will broadcast programs to promote peace in the world will be installed in the University for Peace in Costa Rica. The Radio For Peace International [station name in English] will begin operating in 2 months and its programs will be in English and Spanish, although other languages will be aired later. The station equipment was donated by the World University for Peace in Oregon. It will be heard on the 41 meter and 19 meter bands on 7390 and 15405 frequencies, respectively. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Jun 87 p 2A PA]

EUROPEAN CREDITS -- Alvaro Unama, industry, energy, and mines minister who accompanied President Oscar Arias on his trip to Europe, yesterday announced the various credits the country obtained for the energy sector. Spain granted a $1 million credit for a mineral prospecting project. The FRG donated $2.5 million for a training and planning program involving forest resources and it granted a $7 million credit for reforestation. Italy granted a $22 million credit to finance the Miravalles Geothermal project and France granted a $16 million credit for the telephone system. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Jun 87 p 4 PA]

ENVOYS DISMISSED, APPOINTED -- Based on a Foreign Ministry report, the Council of Government has dismissed Ruben Acon, Costa Rican ambassador to Taiwan. Acon has been recalled to answer questions about transporting gold through the Taipei airport. In another matter, after receiving the respective agreement, the Council of Government as appointed Rafael Angel Chinchilla as Costa Rican ambassador to Colombia. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH HONDURAN COUNTERPART

PA242205 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Report by Antonio Mineros]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta was decorated at a hotel in the capital last night by his Honduran counterpart Carlos Lopez Contreras with the General Francisco Moranzan medal, the top decoration granted by the Honduran Government. Minister Acevedo was decorated for his efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

After the creremony, the two officials commented on the foreign ministers meeting that will precede the Central American presidential summit.

Heads of diplomatic delegations, government officials, officials of the Legislative and Judicial Branches, and special guests participated in the decoration ceremony. Before pinning on the decoration, the Honduran foreign minister recounted past diplomatic efforts between the two countires. Concerning the Salvadoran and Central American situations, he said that there is a war threat imposed from abroad:

[Begin Lopez Contreras recording] The Soviet presence has brought to the region the explosive ingredient of the East-West conflict that is feeding an ideological-military war. Honduras is aware that El Salvador is the victim of a civil war supported and imposed from abroad, as a Cuban Government leader recently admitted. [end recording]

The leader of Honduran diplomacy said Central American foreign ministers will hold the first preparatory meeting to the presidential summit 25-26 June in Tela, Honduras. Lopez Contreras played down the importance of the possibility that Nicaragua and Guatemala might not attend the meeting:

[Begin Lopez Contreras recording] That should not be an obstacle. I do not think there should be a fear of democracy and of participation in democratic forums. You are correct in saying we must take measures to introduce and seek solutions to disturbing elements in Central America. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran foreign minister expressed similar feelings regarding the presidential summit:

[Begin Avecedo recording] Of course, El Salvador will attend the meeting with determination and with the spirit that has always moved us to seek peace by sincere and honest dialogue not serving as a strategy or tactic against any country involved in so responsible and serious an effort as peace. [end recording]

There is still doubt whether the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan foreign ministers will attend the Central American foreign ministers; meeting in Tela, Honduras on 25 June. The Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers agreed tonight that the participation of all Central American foreign ministers is needed to seek a real solution to the conflict facing the region.

MINISTER VIERA COMMENTS ON ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP

PA200104 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Report by Belarmino Garcia]

[Text] On Monday, certain news media disseminated a bulletin issued by the secret Salvadoran Anticommunist Army, ESA, threatening 14 members of the University of El Salvador and giving them 48 hours to leave the country. This deadline expires tonight. Regarding this, we contacted a government spokesman, Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera, and he will give us his opinion about this new appearance of the secret organization.

[Begin Viera recording] Regarding this case, which has been highlighted by the media in the past 2 days, we feel we must explain what is happening and the reason for it.

First, I want to note, on behalf of the government, that these types of actions and threats that appear in communiques are condemned by the government because they are not methods for a civilized struggle. Consequently, the Army and the government have already adopted pertinent measures so these groups, such as the death squads, will not reappear in our country to sow terror and fear again.

However, we must explain to the people what is truly occurring and the reason for this problem. Sometime ago, the FMLN General Command defined a strategic guideline to obtain the support of the masses for the general counteroffensive, as they call it. Therefore, within the framework of that new strategy they decided to use all movements. They decided to radicalize them to such an extreme that the country would be polarized and the democratization proccess ended.

This attempt to radicalize the masses began in 1985 with an FMLN General Command meeting where they decided to create what they referred to as the Broad Democratic and Patriotic Front. However, this effort failed because it did not go beyond the formation of a political leadership, which was what they called the political army of the masses, basically made up of the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers]. They created the UNTS with the hope that, through that political group, they were going to be able to expand the organization by incorporating a large number of people to form the so-called Broad Democratic and Patriotic Front, which failed because several organizations split from the UNTS. As you may recall, FENAPES [National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businesses], UPD [Democratic Popular Unity] and some peasants organizations left the UNTS when they realized the UNTS was politically manipulated and that there was something going on inside the UNTS. Therefore, radical organizations and leaders who were committed to the FMLN strategic guideline remained inside the UNTS.

Then, the UNTS began to tell these organizations to take to the streets. The directions were given through the UNTS political leadership and this is why we see all the recent demonstrations.

The National University, the UNTS, and other groups have taken to the streets with a violence that people can easily perceive. First, they used sticks. They began playing a game outside the university where they showed wooden rifles and stopped buses, trying to frighten people. Later, they used sticks with nails. Then, they began stoning buses. They even painted Armed Forces' vehicles in front of the Armed Forces General Staff as an act of provocation.

All they want is a violent reaction from the government and the Armed Forces to have a political reason to tell the world: There is a democracy in El Salvador. The situation in El Salvador is anarchic. There is repression and death in El Salvador. There are death squads in El Salvador.

This is their strategy: To create contradictions to increase violent actions in the country and thus, make their small mass groups and leaders become leaders of militias or armed men within the FMLN groups. However, since they cannot accomplish that because there is democracy, freedom of expression and movement here, and there is no repression, these groups keep going around in a vicious circle. They go to the streets shouting insults and threats. But they have not been able to increase their numbers. It is always the same number of people. They may be different organizations but they are the same people. They have been unable to accomplish a more radical action. They seek to get the government to react violently. However, the government and the Armed Forces are very clear as to their strategy and game. We will not lend ourselves to this type of game. However, there are other radical extreme rightist groups that do react. They have violent opinions and attitudes in the face of the violent opinions and attitudes of the extreme left.

This is why I say it is logical to understand this. I am not saying I agree with it. But it is logical to understand that, in view of the extreme left's violent actions, there will be threats from the extreme right. Perhaps the threats were issued by the left just to sow panic, but maybe these threats come from extreme rightist groups to follow the violent attitude of the extreme left.

I wanted to say this so the Salvadorans will think this over calmly because these violent actions in the streets are not isolated incidents. They are the result of an FMLN plan to promote violence in our country, put an end to the democratic process, and create what they referred to as a government of broad participation with different sectors included. This is their goal: They want to have access to a political position they have not earned. They want to terrorize the people to have access to that position.

The government and the Armed Forces will respond to this. It will be a logical and rational response that will be within the framework of the democratic principles and the respect for human rights. They will not lend themselves to the game that the extreme rightist or extreme leftist groups want to carry out to destabilize the democratic process in our country. [end recording]

CEREZO TO VISIT ORTEGA, DISCUSS SUMMIT MEETING

PA241953 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] An official source reported today that Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will try to convince Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to participate in the presidential meeting, Esquipulas II, in August.

Presidential spokesman Julio Santos told ACAN-EFE that Cerezo will go to Nicaragua on an unspecified date to talk with Ortega. Cerezo will try to get the Nicaraguan president to agree to participate in the presidential meeting that was originally scheduled for 25 and 26 June, but was postponed until 6 and 7 August. Guatemala, which agrees with Nicaragua in not attending prior foreign ministers' meetings as proposed by El Salvador and accepted by Honduras and Costa Rica, is firm in its position that the meeting must be held. Santos said that although a date [not further specified] has been set for Cerezo's trip to Managua, he could travel there this week. He added that Nicaragua will continue its diplomatic offensive in search of a definite date for the meeting in which the five Central American presidents will discuss regional peace.

A dialogue is the best path to reach an agreement, Santos stressed, adding that, if necessary, Guatemala will ask the Contadora Group to mediate so as not to fail in the attempt to reach an agreement and thus achieve peace. Cerezo's mission will be to convince Ortega to participate in the summit in August because he feels a summit of four presidents, as suggested by Jose Azcona is senseless. Cerezo, who accepted Nicaragua's arguments rejecting Duarte's proposal, also regretted Ortega's inflexible position.

QUINONES SAYS ESQUIPULAS II NOT CANCELED

PA242320 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 23 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Jun -- Esquipulas II, the Guatemalan summit meeting, has not and will not be canceled as long as the Central American presidents do not decide otherwise, Foreign Minister Mario Quinones said yesterday.

Quinones was referring to a message he sent to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras stating that Guatemala would not attend any foreign ministers meeting to be held prior to the summit if all five countries do not participate. Quinones said he had sent this message via telex last Thursday. Quinones added that it is logical to think that it is impossible for a meeting to be held without the participation of all sides of the conflict.

Quinones said that in the Central American region there are three positions: the one represented by Nicaragua, the one which may include two or three countries, and the third one, Guatemala's active neutrality stance. Quinones added that logically if all five Central American countries are present, discussions can be held and conclusions can be reached that can ease the tension in the area. Asked if this meant a submission to Nicaragua's position, Foreign Minister Quinones said Guatemala was simply accepting a practical position.

Guatemala said it would not attend any presidential meeting if prior foreign ministers meetings were going to be held. It would be an illogical sequence, because there is no need to hold foreign ministers meetings if no document will be presented to the presidential meeting, as Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has proposed.

ORTEGA SUMMIT DECISION ELICITS 'NO REACTION'

PA250330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0152 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government responded with silence today to the decision of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega made in Panama to accept the postponement of the Central American presidential summit until 6-7 August in Guatemala.

A spokesman for the Honduran Foreign Ministry in Tegucigalpa told ACAN-EFE that the Nicaraguan president's decision has not been communicated officially; "therefore, there is no reaction." The official said the Foreign Ministry learned of the announcement by the Nicaraguan president only through news dispatches sent from Panama.

President Ortega met in Panama today with his counterpart Eric Arturo Delvalle, with whom he broached topics about the summit meeting and the country's role as a member of the Contadora Group, which includes Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela.

The spokesman for the Honduran Foreign Ministry said he understood that the decision by the Nicaraguan president has been communicated to Contadora and "surely the official notification to the Central American countries will be made through that group."

He chose not to draw any conjectures on the presidential summit to be held in Guatemala without prior meetings of foreign ministers of the five countries, as had been agreed upon in Tegucigalpa on 16 June by the presidents of Honduras and Guatemala, Jose Azcona Hoyo and Vinicio Cerezo, respectively.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING AGAIN CALLED OFF

PA242141 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2046 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (DPA) -- Today, the "Arias (peace) plan" and the summit of Central American presidents suffered another great blow when Honduras "regrettably" called off for the second time a meeting of the area foreign ministers, according to a midday report today from the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

The meeting of the isthmus' foreign ministers was scheduled for 25 June, but it became doubtful when Nicaragua announced it would not attend more meetings if the area presidential summit did not take place as originally scheduled, on 25 and 26 June.

Guatemala immediately took up a position of solidarity with Nicaragua by saying it would not go to Honduras if Managua did not send its foreign minister.

The communique from the Honduran Foreign Ministry announcing the suspension of the meeting between those diplomats responsible stresses that the summons was made according to the agreements reached between the presidents of Honduras and Guatemala, Jose Azcona Hoyo and Vinicio Cerezo, on 16 Jun, which consisted of fixing a new date for the presidential summit for the first week in August and holding three preparatory meetings at the foreign minister level.

Honduras proceeeded to inform Costa Rica and El Salvador of the suspension of the meeting, because these two countries said they were willing to attend. However, the Nicaraguan and Guatemalan position again torpedoed the preparatory presidential meeting, which could result in a new suspension of the presidential summit.

In this connection, the Honduran Government today stated through its Foreign Ministry that "the insistent blockade of foreign ministers meetings would seem to reflect the rejection by some Central American governments of holding the summit meeting to negotiate the proposal made by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez," known as the "Arias plan."

Although Honduras does not directly mention the governments involved, it makes a clear reference to Guatemala and Nicaragua, which for the second time hindered the meeting of foreign ministers. The aborted meeting was to have taken place 22-23 June in Tela, a beach resort on the Atlantic coast of Honduras.

The communique from the Honduran foreign minister in Tegucigalpa states that Honduras "will keep reviewing and evaluating events." Honduras is waiting until the last minute to hold the summit, and it hopes that Guatemala will change its position of not attending because the Tegucigalpa government had already said that with the attendance of four countries it would keep the Tela appointment.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING U.S. VISAS FOR FARM WORKERS

PA240427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially revealed today that the Honduran Foreign Ministry is making the necessary arrangements to obtain visas for 150,000 temporary workers to do farm work in the United States. Neptali Montoya, deputy labor and social welfare minister, added that the arrangements are being made through U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Everett Briggs. The Honduran official explained that the United States Government has not given an answer so far, but he confirmed that several U.S. farms are interested in hiring temporary workers from Honduras. Montoya added that the Labor Ministry will choose the people who are to go to the United States as temporary workers to harvest agricultural products.

There is an unemployment association in Honduras, with about 10,000 members, that has been in charge of all the arrangements and has interested the Honduran Government in the possibility of placing workers in the United States. Deputy Minister Montoya said, however, that the association has no authority to promote the migration of workers and that the majority of its members are not qualified to do farm work. He confirmed that there are at least 200,000 vacancies for temporary farm workers in the United States and that Guatemalan and Honduran workers are preferred.

The companies which up to now have requested laborers demand that the Honduran Government post a bond of $125,000, and the government has stated it is willing to do so if the workers are hired. The bond is to guarantee the contractors that the workers are qualified for the work they are being hired to perform.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT ORTEGA'S ARRIVAL IN PANAMA

PA241926 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Panama City -- Upon his arrival in Panama today, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said the Contadora Group is the solution to the pacification of Central America. Ortega, who was greeted by President Eric Arturo Delvalle, will only spend 10 hours in Panama where he will meet with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, this afternoon.

Ortega said that to achieve peace in Central America there is no other choice than to resort to the Contadora Group, thus referring to the failed meeting of foreign ministers scheduled for tomorrow in Honduras and to his refusal to participate in the August meeting in Guatemala following a postponement of the presidential summit that was to have been held in Guatemala City tomorrow but was postponed because of Duarte's decision.

News Conference Held Panama

PA242335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2222 GMT 24 Jun 87

["Part" of news conference by President Daniel Ortega at Panama City's Atlapa Convention Center on 24 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] In this declaration of Nicaragua, the most important aspect is that we are ratifying, on the one hand, Nicaragua's will to support the summit among the Central American rulers. We back the commitments we acquire. It was the four Central American rulers who met is San Jose, Costa Rica, with the exclusion of Nicarauga, who at the last minute postponed the 25 and 26 June date we had accepted.

This is why we have defended holding the summit on that date. However, in view of the impossibility of holding that meeting tomorrow, we, heeding the efforts of the government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle of Panama, a member country of the Contadora Group, decided to accept the date of 6 and 7 August and let it be clearly understood that the other four Central American governments -- Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras -- have already committed themselves to meeting on those dates.

Let us then fix that date. We are prepared to go on that date to the presidential meeting. However, we view as indispensable that in the period prior to the presidential meeting, Contadora play an active role and contribute to establishing the points of agreement the Central American rulers have regarding the various peace proposals and, specifically, regarding the peace proposal from President Oscar Arias. Let Contadora be the one that seeks this agreement on the peace proposal by President Arias.

This way we will be working on plans so that on 6 and 7 Auguest, when the Central American presidents meet, we may have positive results. This is important. We once again state that we will intransigently defend this date of 6 and 7 August. This is a date that has already been accepted by the four Central American governments. We do not want to see any given Central American government wanting to postpone the date [words indistinct] by all the Central American rulers.

We believe that until this moment there had been a certain paralysis in the negotiations for peace in Central America. The Panama initiative of inviting us to seek a way out of the stagnation has been highly positive and in favor of the interests of the Central American people, of the will of the Central American people to find peace for the region.

Yesterday, when I had already talked by telephone with President Delvalle and agreed on this meeting, I established communication with President Cerezo of Guatemala, since Guatemala is the host country and has been awaiting this meeting of presidents, and informed him that on an invitation from Panama we were going to come to Panama to find a way out of the difficult situation we were facing.

We believe we are finding a way out and that by adopting constructive positions, from different points of view and different interests, we will advance at the meeting scheduled for 6 and 7 August.

If you have any question, journalists, I am prepared.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We have talked before about the U.S. policy of establishing military bases in Honduran territory. These are military bases used to attack Nicaragua. Part of Honduran territory is being used to locate the mercenary forces there. There are the camps from which attacks against the Nicaraguan people are launched. There are military bases for U.S. troops to prepare conditions suitable for a direct aggression against our country.

This is a very serious element in the Central American process. We discussed this with President Azcona at the Esquipulas meeting in May of last year, and we have urged the Honduran Government not to accept this type of situation so we may resolve the situation that exists in Nicaragua [words indistinct] areas.

[Reporter] Mr President, according to an ACAN-EFE report, this morning you accused the U.S. Government of being responsible for the problems that erupted a week ago in this country. What can you say in this regard?

[Ortega] The United States is interested in breaking Latin American unity. It appears that since the days of independence, there has not been a Latin American consensus, in a Bolivarian sense, such as the one that has been building up around the Contadora Group.

Contadora was created here in Panama with the spirit, the moral strength, and the tactical and elegant example of General Omar Torrijos. Contadora represents the Latin American option, the option of Latin American agreement, and, not only for the specific problem that the Central American region is enduring right now because of the United States, it is also Latin America's option for facing other problems, problems of an economic, commercial, financial, and political nature. This is a Latin American option in the face of bad U.S. policies.

Nothing would serve U.S. policies better than to liquidate Contadora. The United States is trying to liquidate Contadora by hitting Panama, by hitting Panama [repeats himself], by promoting destabilization in Panama, by promoting the overthrow of the Latin Americanist will, of the feelings that Torrijos bestowed on the Panamanian people, by provoking in Panama a turn to the right. By doing this, the United States would be hitting not only Panamanian interests in favor of self-determination, sovereignty, and the independence of Panama, it would not only be hitting compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties -- the United States would also be hitting Latin American unity, it would be creating grounds for atomizing Latin America to in this way be in a better position to hit, more easily, any Latin American country . This is why we view as very courageous and positive the attitude adopted by the Panamanian people, by the Defense Forces of Panama, by Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and by the Defense Force staff for the defense not only of the people of Panama, of the sovereignty and self-determination of Panama, but also for the defense of Latin American interests represented by Contadora.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe it is the United States that is going through a crisis because of its relations with the Latin American countries. The United States is already facing Latin American countries that are not docile, Latin American countries that do not want to be slaves, Latin American countries that are firmly waving the banner of liberation.

Our visit to Panama came, in the first place, as a result of the invitation we had from President Delvalle to check the Central American crisis [words indistinct]. Regarding the subject of Panama, which is [words indistinct] this is not, of course, the first time Nicaragua has backed Panama. It will continue backing Panama.

[Reporter] Commander, [name indistinct] from Panama Circuito RPC Television Panama. [Words indistinct] Contadora, various U.S. sectors have pointed to the Nicaraguan Government as the main obstacle to the pacification process.

[Ortega] Let the evidence speak. What is the evidence? President Reagan, personally, has told the president of Nicaragua that he does not agree with [words indistinct]. Nicaragua is peace-loving [repeats himself]. Nicaragua is peace-loving.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, four Central American presidents met and excluded Nicaragua from the meeting. There, President Arias presented his peace plan, but that peace plan was not approved by those four Central American presidents. So Nicaragua cannot be made responsible for the nonapproval of President Arias' peace plan.

We have to clearly understand that the U.S. Government is not interested in peace in the Central American region and that it is the Central American people who, acting with a Latin Americanist and patriotic spirit, [words indistinct] and be capable of fulfilling our main obligation with the people: to secure peace.

There was a meeting scheduled for tomorrow [words indistinct] Nicaragua was ready to attend that meeting [words indistinct] we would go to the meeting tomorrow.

News Conference Held in Managua

PA250511 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0244 GMT 25 Jun 87

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua on 24 Jun -- live]

[Text] [Ortega] [Words indistinct] to Panama to lay a wreath where the remains of General Omar Torrijos lie and also held meetings with political, trade union, and other leaders in Panama. Definitely, the most important thing we achieved is the firm agreement on the presidential meeting that has already been accepted by Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras to take place on 6-7 August. Nicaragua has informed Contadora through Panama, and the Central American presidents, that we are willing to attend this meeting. Just as we defended the unpostponable need to hold this meeting on 25-26 June, as was scheduled, we now are going to defend in an intransigent way the need that we comply with this commitment -- which is shared by the four Central American governments that agree on this new date. Therefore, Nicaragua is willing to attend this presidential summit.

Regarding the foreign minister's meeting, we spoke of the importance that Contadora be the group to take action and make the contacts to find the corresponding mechanisms that will bring about minor positions proposed and approved by the Central American presidents in the August meeting. Today in Panama we have learned from cables that Honduras has already canceled the Tela foreign ministers meeting scheduled for tomorrow, and that it is calling for the eight Contadora and Support Group countries to take part in the Central American peace efforts. We have also received information that the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is making a similar call to Contadora. Therefore, we believe that under these new conditions initiated by Panama as a Contadora member country, better opportunities are being created for the presidential meeting to take place in Guatemala on 6-7 August, and that prior to this meeting, Contadora can carry out a full range of actions on things it believes necessary: even to meet with the foreign ministers -- if Contadora considers this important. Of course under those conditions, Nicaragua would attend. It was not the same thing for all the Central American foreign ministers to meet alone, than for the Central American foreign ministers to meet under the auspices of Contadora to deal with these specific topics concerning the peace proposals that have been made, which includes President Arias' peace proposal. Just as President Arias himself has pointed out, it is a proposal within the Contadora spirit, and is aimed at strengthening Contadora.

During our visit to Panama, we also reinforced our solidarity with the people of Panama, with the Panamanian process, with the Panamanian Government, and with the Panamanian Defense Forces, which are under destabilization actions by the United States, with the intention of breaking up Contadora and the Central American countries, and prolonging their occupation of Panamanian territory in the canal zone.

We stated this very clearly in response to a question asked during the news conference about our position regarding the situation prevailing in Panama. We insisted that this is a plan directed, devised, and orchestrated by the United States; a plan that combines a number of features, ranging from defamation campaigns to acts of violence and strikes, etc -- such as those that were promoted in recent days.

These actions are not surprising. These destabilizing tactics have already been used by the United States on other occasions when it has come up against Latin American governments that have independent, nationalistic, and patriotic positions. Therefore, we also express the Nicaraguan people's support for the Panamanian people, Government and Defense Forces; President Delvalle; General Noriega; and the Panama Defense Forces General Staff. We reiterate that the results have been positive, and we are confident and hopeful that the Central American presidents will act with the proper maturity from this point onward to ensure that the meeting on 6 and 7 August will have positive results and will establish effective bases that will allow us to advance toward peace in the Central American region. That is what we had to say.

[Unidentified Reporter] Could we say that this was a U.S. maneuver to hinder the meeting of Central American presidents?

[Ortega] The U.S. maneuver was designed to prevent the holding a meeting of presidents. The proposal that only a meting of Central American foreign ministers be held, without the presence of Contadora, was made because it would mean the foreign ministers would never reach an agreement. We would thus arrive at the date of the meeting and it would be argued that since the foreign ministers have not reached an agreement, another date would have to be set for the presidential meeting. The foreign ministers would continue meeting without reaching an agreement, and the process would be interminable. I believe all the things that have happened today have dealt a blow to the U.S. maneuver that sought to postpone the meeting of presidents indefinitely, and have bolstered the possibility that the presidential meeting will be held on the date that had been accepted by four Central American presidents and that Nicaragua accepted today through the efforts of Panama.

[Reporter] Is the announced visit by Guatemalan President Cerezo feasible?

[Ortega] Well, we are willing to receive President Cerezo, as well as President Duarte and President Azcona. We are prpared to hold discussions with the Central American heads of state anywhere, in any Central American capital.

[Reporter] Commander, we noted that Nicaragua held the firm position that it would attend the Esquipulas meeting if it were held on 25 and 26 June. Now, this afternoon, there was a significant change by Nicaragua, which has not agreed to attend on 6 and 7 August.

[Ortega] This was a result of an effort by Panama, a Contadora member country, which proposed to us, in the name of Contadora, that we agree to the date. We discussed the matter with President Delvalle and decided it was advisable to agree to the dates 6-7 August, with the condition -- to ensure the meeting would take place and be fruitful -- that Contadora be involved in the process of preparation and communication, utilizing whatever mechanisms it considers appropriate from now until the meeting of presidents takes place.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, have the Central American presidents been advised of Nicaragua's decision to attend the meeting on 6-7 August?

[Ortega] I did not understand you.

[Reporter] Were the Central American presidents advised of Nicaragua's decision to attend the meeting?

[Ortega] Yes, immediately. At noon today, President Delvalle informed the Contadora Group -- that is, the presidents of the Contadora and Support Groups -- of Nicaragua's position. He also informed the Central American presidents.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES ON 'WORKING VISIT'

PA2A1722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1637 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Panama City, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega arrived today in this capital on a "working visit" during which he will meet with Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, representative of the Contadora Group.

Ortega arrived at 1000 (1500 GMT) aboard a Nicaraguan state-run Aeronica airplane, 1 hour behind schedule, at the Panamanian Air Force terminal, where he was met by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias.

Then the Sandinist leader, who was dressed in uniform, reviewed troops of the Defense Forces of Panama [FDP] along with Arias. He then went to the Palace of the Herons [Panama's presidential palace], where he will meet with President Delvalle.

The Nicaraguan head of state is scheduled to meet this afternoon with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, FDP commander in chief, before leaving for his country late today.

Regarding the suspension of the Central American "summit," Ortega told ACAN-EFE upon his arrival in Panama that "we have always backed Contadora and feel they may help thaw [descongelar] the situation at this moment."

At first, the area presidents agreed to meet in Guatemala 25-26 June but Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte asked that the meeting be postponed and that at least three foreign ministers meetings be held first. He proposed 6-7 August as the new dates for the meeting.

Nicaragua continues to hold the position of not attending any prior foreign ministers meeting because this would "exhaust" the possibility that the Central American presidents would meet.

Ortega is accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, FSLN chief of staff.

Labor Leaders Salute Ortega

PA250115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Recorded report by J. Bermudez Andere]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 24 June, SALPRESS/NOTISAL -- Panama's most important popular organizations saluted Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's arrival in the capital today. Julio Bermudez Mosquera, president [as heard] of the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements [CONAC], said this is a positive step that shows Nicaragua's attitude and its [words indistinct] in the search for peace in the region. This event, he said contradicts statements by some Central American figures, and by Washington authorities insisting that Nicaragua is preventing an agreement. Bermudez Mosquera stated that Ortega's visit to this capital is proof of Panamanian efforts to seek a specific solution to the Cental American conflict.

In statements to SALPRES/NOTISAL, the peasant leader explained: [Begin Bermudez Mosquera recording] We hope important agreements will emerge from this visit that will contribute to an understanding by all Central American and Latin American countries that our problems will be solved when we contribute to the solutions, without interference from the Reagan administration or its high ranking officials. [end recording]

Hector Aleman, secretary general of the National Federation of Associations and Organizations of Public Employees [FENASEP] said Ortega's visit was very important because it may result in the convocation of the Esquipulas summit as planned within the framework of the Contadora group. Concerning the current Panamanian political situation, Aleman said this is an opportunity for the government to put an end to its current timid Central American policy. We hope that this situation will mark a change in the Panamanian government's attitude to reach more definite positions towards the Central American peoples, the FENASEP leader said.

Jose Manuel Meneses, secretary general of the National Central Organization of Panamanian Workers [CNTP] felt that Ortega's arrival by invitation of the Panamanian government is its answer to U.S. interference during the last few weeks. If we take into consideration that Nicaragua is being attacked by the United States since the triumph of the Revolution in 1979, and that the threat of direct armed intervention by the United States is very real, we feel that companero President Daniel Ortega's visit strengthens peace efforts in Central America. [passage omitted]

President Daniel Ortega arrived this morning in Panama in response to a written invitation from his Panamanian counterpart Eric Arturo Delvalle. The invitation, sent several days ago, asked the Nicaraguan president to analyze with Delvalle certain matters pertaining to the Central American presidents' summit, which should take place next August in Esquipulas, Guatemala. Panama's political situation has been rather sensitive during the past few weeks. Panamanian authorities have charged interference from abroad and have directly accused U.S. conservative groups of meddling in the situation. According to political circles, popular leaders, and other sources, President Delvalle's invitation to President Ortega is interpreted as a riposte to U.S. intervention in the Central American country.

Editorial Welcomes Visit

PA242200 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "A Far-reaching Visit"]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra -- one of the many and respectable heroes that made possible the fall of the dynastic tyranny of the most negative origin that ever ruled the destiny of the fatherland of Dario and Sandino -- will visit our land today. His visit has all the characteristics of those visits that are important for the fate of our peoples.

Nobody can ignore the fact that the great powers, both inside and outside the hemisphere, are not interested in the prompt establishment of peace in Central America. On the contrary, those who make a living from the manufacture of bullets and all sorts of armaments are making all sorts of dirty deals so the regional conflict in the heart of our Indo-America or dark America will extend to the end of the 20th century, or -- if possible -- even into the 21st century.

There are many reasons why the unreasonable brains of more than one archaic and chauvinistic statesman are toying around and fomenting this absurd stand of torpedoing every peace plan that is brought up in the area of conflict. One of the most ridiculous reasons for this senseless attitude is that if peace is achieved, Central America will fall into the hands of the Marxist-Leninists. Nobody knew, up to now, that the small and almost minute Marxist parties of Central America had the devices and secrets of magicians in order to change what is white into black and what is blue into red. Even in Nicaragua, the Marxist-Leninists have brought up open disagreements with several ideas and practices of the Sandinist liberating revolution, and they support what they should support, always keeping an eye open for criticism. If such is the case in Nicaragua, it is similar in other countries, such as in our own country, where people have gone as far as talking about an "oligarchic revolution" to refer to the current trend of Torrijism. Actually, the truth is that every peace plan that comes up is torpedoed by certain prepotent forces using all the armaments they have because what they want is war. Therefore, the friendly president's visit and his conversations with our president open a crack through which we can finally see the light we wish.

Nicaraguan Minister on Visit

PA241358 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera, Information Minister Manuel Espinosa, and Tourism Minister Herty Lewites met with Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera yesterday at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to prepare the meeting [of the Panamanian and Nicaraguan presidents].

After the meeting, Talavera said:

[Begin Talavera recording] The visit by President Daniel Ortega to Panama will be important for the region's peace interests and will also serve to attest to the friendship that exists between Panama and Nicaragua. From this exchange of views on the steps pending in the dialogue efforts and negotiations, new initiatives and hopes for the Central American peoples will surely emerge. We are certain it will be a successful meeting.

The official delegation includes Foreign Minister D'Escoto, Information Minister Manuel Espinosa, Tourism Minister Herty Lewites, who is also adviser to the president, and myself. The delegation will hold various working meetings before completing the...[changes thought] the visit will probably last only a few hours.

Nicaragua is insisting on the preeminence of Contadora, on the important need for Contadora -- the most important negotiations system -- to maintain its presence, its capacity for initiative, and that it not allow dialogue and communication in Central America to be bogged down. We believe Nicaragua's presence in a member country of Contadora implies a recognition by Nicaragua of the efforts of Panama and the other Contadora Group countries, and our confidence that the negotiations process will continue.

In addition to the subject of peace, the principal subject in Central America, the Nicaraguan Government, through its president, will manifest its friendship and solidarity with the Panamanian people and government. [end recording]

NORIEGA VIEWS AREA CONFLICT, CANAL TREATIES

PA250135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2350 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, FDP, by Abraham Quaijano Macanche in Panama City on 24 June following Noriega's meeting with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega -- recorded, in progress]

[Text] [Noriega] ... and Nicaragua has reaffirmed its attendance to the Esquipulas meeting on behalf of peace, based aon efforts by the Contadora Group.

[Quijano] General, what is your position regarding the role of military forces in the Central American conflict?

[Noriega] Yes, we believe it is an armed conflict. Therefore, the military forces should play a relevant role. The military leaders of all Central American countries, including Nicaragua, should sit down analyze, and evaluate the conflict. That would be a great contribution to the civilian governments and presidents in seeking a solution based on the professionalism of the military men who handle the weapons and sacrifice their lives.

[Quijano] Is that the reason for your (?trips) to Central America?

[Noriega] We have discussed this theory on various occasions with several military commanders. We believe this subject requires more communication and explanation.

[Quijano] We have seen several walls in Panama City painted with slogans, such as "No to interventionism," "General Noriega, not now, to the Year 2000." We understand these slogans refer to the Panama Canal. We would also like to hear your comments on this situation.

[Noriega] Panama maintains the position of sovereignty, that the work of generations that culminated with the signing of the Carter-Torrijos Treaties must be respected. There is an irrevocable alignment on Panama's sovereignty. Our people will not accept pressures, threats, or campaigns to discredit its leaders so they will yield to pressures. The territory is ours, and it belongs to the 1999 generation. At noon [with the beginning of the new year 2000] a new generation will occupy the Panamanian territories.

[Quijano] Thank you.

DODD'S TRUE INTENTIONS REVEALED DURING VISIT

PA240422 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Jun 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Senator Dodd's Mask Falls Off"]

[Text] Concealing his purposes with sweet talk which could not quite disguise his true intentions, the zigzagging Senator Christopher Dodd appeared before the majority of Panamanians with the false mask of impartiality that is neither the most outstanding characteristic of his personality nor has it been a constant of his performance as an "investigator" during the days he spent here.

In an obvious swing of the pendulum, Dodd visited and talked with some Panamanians from various political factions and ideologies. Such an attitude would have been fine had it not been that his true intention was to learn the points of view of the pro-government groups so, in collusion with the opposition, he could devise arguments that could serve as the basis for manipulations and actions that would effectively discredit the position of the government supporters. He also intended to polish the campaigns that are being organized and that will continue in the United States to discredit Panama, its people, its government, and its Defense Forces. Those organizing such a campaign, using the millions in resources they have, will try to expand it as much as they can so the world gets a distorted version of Panama and what has occurred and continues occurring here, a portrayal in the worst terms and tinged with the most unacceptable overtones that would not be tolerated by any citizen in the world.

His first actions, full of hypocrisy, came up against the Panamanian people's wisdom, resulting from the experience that we have acquired in dealing with people like Mr Dodd, who are very skilled in hiding secret purposes, with smiles that are nothing more than the bared teeth of ferocious dogs.

To hide his thoughts behind thick smokescreens, he evoked far-away countries facing situations that are equally very distant and different from ours, and sought to frighten us with the threat that, if we become tarred with the same brush, we would fall into disgrace with those in the North who have in their hands the power to decree sanctions against any nation on earth that does not submissively follow their orders.

However, he is wrong. The Panamanian Government, based on the sound juridical bases provided by the Constitution, has made decisions to guarantee order and maintain the security of the citizens. Dodd has not liked this. He would have preferred, of course, to find a panorama, like the one that had prevailed in the city: mounds of garbage, smoking lumber and tires, vehicles on fire, shattered windows, and looted stores, while on the banks of this stream of unleashed passion those who favor violence, the anti-peace soldiers, would be waving handkerchiefs, banging pots and pans, and making optimistic calculations abut what each one of them would receive at the time of sharing the booty, which was the fatherland, but not a worthy, prosperous, and happy fatherland, but the fatherland of their dreams, stained with the blood of our brothers, with its eyes cried dry, with empty stomachs, and with children whose gloomy faces would never smile again.

This is what Mr Christopher Dodd wanted to see. However, his nightmare will not become a reality because before he left our country his mask fell off. We have seen him as he is, even to his innermost thoughts that show, as on a fixed screen, that he has no desire to let Panamanians become the absolute owners of the Panama Canal in the year 2000.

INTEL SEEKS EXCLUSIVE TELECOMMUNICATIONS RIGHTS

PA201754 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Jun 87 pp 56, D12

[By James Aparicio]

[Text] Yesterday, National Assembly President Ovidio Diaz was handed a draft resolution to regulate telecommunication services in Panama by a delegation of workers from the National Institute of Telecommunications (INTEL). The delegation was accompanied by union leader Mauro Murillo and by Luis Blanco, manager of the state enterprise.

The draft resolution, the contents of which have not yet been made public, is aimed at making INTEL the only institution authorized to administer and exploit telecommunication services in Panama, and establishing guidelines so as not to allow further concessions to transnational enterprises or to the TRT-INTERCOMSA [Tropical Radio and Telegraph-intercontinental Communications via Satellite, Inc] consortium, whose contract expires in 1988. The resolution would also regulate and determine who is responsible for telecommunications services either by satellite of submarine cable.

Mauro Murillo, secretary general of the Union of Workers of the National Institute of Telecommunications (SITINTEL), told LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA that this law will give "our country sovereignty in the telecommunications sphere through the state enterprise INTEL.

INTEL, which was nationalized in 1972 by the "revolutionary process" led by General Omar Torrijos Herrera, was formerly known as the U.S. Transnational Power and Light Company. While a U.S. transnational, it held the concession for supplying power and telephone service to the entire country.

Luis Blanco said the law would help in the integration of the telecommunication system because "to be effective, it must be integrated."

The law, which would be "within the programs for the next few decades," of the state telecommunication enterprise, will be discussed in the second legislative period of the National Assembly, which begins in September.

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN RETURNS FROM 5-DAY U.S. TOUR

PY241206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin arrived today at the Ezeiza International Airport a little after 0830 from a 5-day tour through the United States and Mexico.

It was at the airport itself that President Alfonsin reassumed his presidential powers from Vice President Victor Martinez who welcomed him along with all the members of the Cabinet and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces.

Says Contadora Summit Possible

PY241448 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that it is quite likely that the presidents of the eight Latin American member countries of the Contadora Group, and the Contadora Support Group will meet in November. The president made this statement upon his return to the country after a 5-day tour through several U.S. cities and a meeting in Mexico with his Mexican counterpart Miguel de la Madrid.

Alfonsin arrived at 0815 [1115 GMT] at the International Ezeiza Airport and shortly afterward reassumed the presidency from Vice President Victor Martinez in a simple ceremony that was attended by the Cabinet.

In a brief meeting with the media, the president sad that he would assess the results of his visit "once I wake up" suggesting that he was tired after the trip and the intense activities carried out during his short tour.

However, Alfonsin labelled his meeting with De la Madrid, at the Mexican summer resort Ixtapa, as "very cordial, as it could only have been" and explained that during the meeting they "analyzed bilateral relations" between the two countries.

He also disclosed that it is "quite likely that a summit meeting of the eight member countries" of the Contadora Group, and the Contadora Support Group" will take place in November."

Despite the fact that he was tired, the president did not leave the airport immediately, but took advantage of the fact that he was there to dedicate four murals in the international wing of the air terminal. [passage omitted]

Caputo Says Trip Unconventional

PY240242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2243 GMT 23 Jun 87

[By TELAM special correspondent]

[Text] Ixtapa, 23 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said: It is encouraging that several countries friendly to Argentina are trying to help solve the Malvinas problem. He said that President Raul Alfonsin's visit to the United States was not conventional or traditional, thus allowing him to contact the U.S. public.

Regarding the U.S. Government's willingness to sponsor dialogue between the United Kingdom and Argentina about the Malvinas this year, as recently proposed by U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Theodore Gildred, Caputo said that this is a wish shared by everyone, because all are aware of the difficulty of the problem.

We are aware of several friendly countries' efforts, but these are not mediations. If they were mediations both parties would have agreed on a mediator, Caputo explained. He made these statements during a press conference aboard the Argentine presidential plane TC-91, during a flight between San Francisco and Ixtapa, on the Pacific Ocean coast, 700 km west of Mexico City.

Evaluating Alfonsin's visit to the United States, Caputo said that it was not conventional or traditional, given the contact he established with the U.S. public. The opportunity to meet the public is rare on Alfonsin's trips, during which he usually holds political talks, Caputo said.

Caputo said the Argentine president's meeting with businessmen and the public at large in the United States served to inform the opinion-shaping sectors of Argentina's current situation. This was the most important aspect of the trip, Caputo noted.

The foreign minister said that, in his opinion, U.S. perception of the Argentine situation has changed for the better. He observed that this was just an impression, based on speeches made introducing President Alfonsin, not due to any technical survey. In those speeches, Alfonsin was depicted as a great democrat, whose struggle was eliciting solidarity and support from influencial sectors.

Regarding the meeting he will hold in New York on Wednesday, 24 June, Caputo said he will not meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz because such a meeting is not on his agenda. He added that at the United Nations he will participate in the discussion of certain topics in the Security Council, especially the Iran-Iraq conflict. He will also go to the State Department to discuss bilateral relations, as is habitually done, the foreign minister said.

Later Caputo said he believes the suspension of the Esquipulas meeting of Central American presidents and foreign ministers is not positive for the situation in the region. He said that the purpose of the Contadora Support Group is to maintain negotiations and dialogue. The suspension has paralyzed the regional plan proposed by Costa Rican President Carlos Arias. This plan represented a possibility to discuss the problems, and unfortunately, Caputo said, for unknown political reasons, the governments of the United States and El Salvador have been openly reticent regarding it.

Regarding the diplomatic effort to organize a summit of American presidents, Caputo said the Group of Eight intends to carry it out. This depends on the specific work scheduled to begin this week. Caputo said it is natural for a summit of this kind, in which 20 presidents will participate, to raise expectations; therefore, an agenda must be prepared to meet these expectations.

The meeting between Alfonsin and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, will be carried out within this framework. We expect this meeting to be positive and to serve as a preliminary to the summit, Caputo said.

SERIES OF BOMB ATTACKS HIT UCR OFFICES 24 JUN

PY241242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1150 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- A total of 10 bombs exploded before dawn today in four Radical Civic Union [UCR] offices in Buenos Aires, in four UCR offices in Mendoza, and in one UCR office in Tucuman. The series of apparently simultaneous bomb attacks caused damage but no casualties.

All the attacks occurred between 0030 and 0230, just 24 hours after the Supreme Court ruled the Due Obedience Law to be constitutional.

The UCR offices that were attacked in Buenos Aires were those located at 1,334 Olazebal Street, the blast occurring at 0110; the UCR office located at 2,589 Ciudad de la Paz Street, the blast at 0000; and the UCR office located at 4,107 Nunez Street, at 0120. All of these bomb attacks took place in the Belgrano neighborhood. The fourth bomb attack in Buenos Aires occurred at 234 Peernera Street in the Caballito neighborhood.

In all cases, the bomb blasts caused damage to windows, to plaster, and to nearby houses, but there were no victims. According to the Mendoza city council chairman, Victor Fayad, the four bombs which exploded in UCR offices in Mendoza caused considerable damage but no casualties were reported.

'Terrorist' Bombings Viewed

PY240141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- The government today evaluated at its highest level the outbreak of terrorist violence in view of the wave of terrorist bombings against Radical Civic Union buildings. Meanwhile State Intelligence Secretary Facundo Suarez, who attended the meeting at the Interior Ministry, admitted that "we were expecting an increase in terrorist activity, which we felt we would be able to control."

It is certain that after analyzing the situation, the government ordered a quick and in-depth investigation of the events that shook several rural cities.

The situation was analyzed during an urgent meeting at the Interior Ministry at the request of Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli. This meeting was attended by metropolitan and Buenos Aires provincial security chiefs. State Intelligence Secretary Facundo Suarez, Interior Secretary Juan Radonjic, and Police Officer Norberto Brottos, deputy chief of the Federal Police, were also present.

At the end of the 2-hour meeting, Suarez reported that Troccoli had called them "to make an initial evaluation of the intimidatory actions carried out early yesterday morning in the capital and in several provinces."

Suarez said: "We are analyzing causes and data". He pointed out that "the common factor" in all recent terrorist attacks is that "they were not meant to be highly destructive."

He added: "It would seem that low-powered bombs were used for the attacks, but it is clear that it was a very well-coordinated team action."

He said that SIDE [Secretariat for State Intelligence] did not know about the attacks in advance, otherwise it would have stopped the terrorists. However, he admitted that "we were expecting an increase in terrorist activities, which we felt we would be able to control, and in fact, will control with the means available to the security organizations. [passage omitted]

FINANCE SECRETARY SAYS FINANCIAL REFORM CONSIDERED

PY241754 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn has confirmed that the government is studying a reform for the financial system. He stated that if the reform is completed before the 6 September elections, it will be immediately implemented because "in no way will we delude the people by leaving something that is unpopular for later (after the elections)."

In comments to the magazine SOMOS, Brodersohn described the reports stating that the government will reportedly implement a new package of economic measures after the elections as "political nonsense."

"This would involve thinking that Argentines are stupid and that we will hold the release of an unpopular package until after 6 September," Broderson added.

Brodersohn pointed out the need "to restructure the mechanism with which to conduct negotiations (on the foreign debt) because the procedures are extenuating."

"Nearly 30 percent of the domestic savings must be sent abroad to pay interest on the foreign debt. We cannot think of going on like this for nearly 20 years," Brodersohn added.

Brodersohn stated that "the decline in international prices will undoubtedly favor the capitalization of the debt." He pointed out that there is a 50-percent gap between the face value of those security and their real price.

Brodersohn admitted that the 1987 trade surplus "will total slightl less than $2.5 billion," which is the figure pledged to the creditor banks concerning the refinancing of the debt. He attributed this noncompliance [with the targeted figure] to the decline in the international prices of agricultural and livestock products and to the floods in Buenos Aires province.

In conclusion, Brodersohn confirmed that "the comments made by the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and the Justicialists, stating that real salaries are dropping, are unrealistic."

BOLIVIAN DAILY SAYS PINOCHET SEEKS NUCLEAR MISSILES

PY240256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jun (EFE) -- A letter allegedly sent by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet to the Chilean ambassador in Washington reveals plans for installing nuclear missiles in Chilean territory, and for buying enriched uranium.

This news was published today by the La Paz, Bolivia, daily ULTIMA HORA. This newspaper received a Xerox copy of the document, which was classified as confidential, with the Army seal.

In his letter, addressed to Chilean Ambassador Hernan Felipe Herrazuriz, the Chilean president requests his representative to tell Inter-American Affairs Under Secretary Elliott Abrams of "our consent to give them land in the Atacama Desert for Cruise missile tests."

Chile is also offering"a sector of Chilean waters for dumping U.S. nuclear waste."

Pinochet tells the diplomat to remind Abrams that "we are very interested in U.S. help to construct a base with storage space for Stringer missiles near the border with Argentina." "These are the rockets that are supplied by the ROK," the letter states.

In conclusion, the letter says that Chile wishes to acquire an undetermined amount -- the amount it illegible — of enriched uranium for our nuclear centers."

'INTENTIONAL' BLACKOUT REPORTED IN OSORNO

PY242107 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] A long blackout last night affected most of Osorno city, including the downtown area. It also affected the Espanol Gymnasium, where the rock group Los Prisioneros was begining a concert that was attended to by 3,000 youths. The chanting of slogans against the government was heard in the gymnasium.

The intentional break in the electricity supply to buildings and roads began at 2045 and lasted 20 minutes.

The management of Osorno Electricity Enterprise, SAEZA [expansion unknown], disclosed that unidentified individuals threw chains over the electricity lines along the busy Ramirez Street, near San Pedro Bridge, which links the downtown area with Rague.

The Los Prisioneros concert was delayed until the power supply was restored.

TERRORISTS KILLED IN BOMB ATTACK IDENTIFIED

PY241341 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The two terrorists killed by a bomb which exploded as they were planting it in the Banco Espanol-Chile branch in Los Angeles have been identified as (Luis Armando Araoz Araya) and (Manuel Lorenzo Nivaldo Munoz Henriquez).

These two people were blown to pieces as they were trying to plant a bomb on the 1st floor of the Espana Building on the corner of Rengo and Colon Streets. This incident took place at 0600 on 21 June. [passage omitted]

House Raided

PY241249 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Report From Concepcion]

[Excerpt] Members of the security forces in Los Angeles raided a house located at No 3-4 Los Juncos street, and owned by Marta Castillo. It was inhabited by Manuel Lorenzo Munoz Henriquez, one of the terrorists who died at dawn last Sunday when an explosive device exploded prematurely. Two extremists were killed.

The following was found hidden under the bed of Munoz Henriquez: one Czechoslovak submachinegun, ammonia gelatine, party assembled bombs, timing devices, tents, parkas, winter and climbing gear, $200, and several notes detailing instructions. These instructions, which came from abroad, told Munoz that he could not leave the country because there were still other terrorist actions he had to carry out.

The material was shown to the Los Angeles media representatives and to Los Angeles Bishop Orosinfo Fuenzalida.

In the wake of this find, an operation was carried out in the north end of Los Angeles, in neighborhoods such as Lagos de Chile, (Santiago Muira), and O'Higgins. The operation was conducted this morning, in an effort to locate other suspects.

An effort is being made to locate the clandestine radio which is broadcasting under the name of the People's Liberation. This radio is broadcasting infrequently; the last broadcast came on the frequency of Canal 13 this past Sunday. [passage omitted]

BUCHI SAYS ECONOMIC PROGRAM FULFILLMENT POSSIBLE

PY201921 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Hernan Buchi has said that Chile has a responsible economic program that is recognized by the international banks as the best in Latin America.

He made this statement upon his return from the United States, where he held meetings with executives of the World Bank and the IMF. He added that among debtor countries Chile is one of the best at confronting the economic crisis, and that it offers good possibilities for the future.

Buchi pointed out that with the signing of the agreement with the creditor banks in New York, Chile will be able to fulfill the economic program drawn up by officials for 1987 and 1988. He added that this program will allow sustained development after the serious economic crisis which has affected Chile [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT FEBRES ACCEPTS MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA241728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Quito, 24 Jun (AFP) -- The morning, at the Government Palace, Patricio Quevedo, secretary general of public administration, reported that Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero accepted the irrevocale resignation presented yesterday by Finance Minister Domingo Cordovez.

According to Quevedo, economist Rodrigo Espinosa will replace Cordovez in the next few hours.

The government spokesman said that Cordovez will return to his private activities "after having fulfilled his civic duties".

FRANK VARGAS PAZZOS CAMPAIGNS IN ESMERALDAS

PA242126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0033 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Esmeraldas (Ecuador) 23 Jun (EFE) -- Frank Vargas Pazzos, presidential candidate and former Air Force chief, is carrying out his electoral campaign in Esmeraldas by wielding a machete, a work instrument of the peasants of the Ecuador coast area.

The controversial military man, the self-styled "Commander of Dignity," said his sharp machete is a symbol of "Los Montoneros" [guerrilla fighters] of Eloy Alfaro, a liberal forefather of the early part of this century and that it inspires 8 of the 16 Ecuadoran political parties and 2 of 3 clandestine rebel groups.

While addressing a large crowd of followers at Esmeraldas, Vargas said he [not further identified] was a progressive man who identified with the people. He urged them to fight against "the oligarchy of the president who is stealing even the stones from Ecuadoran roads."

GENERALS VARGAS, RICHELIEU CONDEMN U.S. PRESENCE

PA220153 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jun 87

[Text] At a debate in Quito, retired Generals Rene Vargas Pazzos and Richelieu Levoyer have condemned the presence of U.S. reservists in our country. In the debate, the participants revealed that the U.S. military men in our country allegedly have additional plans.

Gen Rene Vargas Pazzos said the agreement of understanding signed by the Ecuadoran Government with the U.S. Army is illegal, because it violates over seven constitutional articles and violates the administrative, customs, and immigration laws.

Gen Vargas Pazzos participated in a debate with Popular Democracy Legislator Gen Levoyer, who justified the convocation for a political trail against Defense Minister Medardo Salazar Navas, which he proposed, and said he hopes the Congress president will accept his request.

The Popular Democracy legislator stated that according to the administrative law, the agreement should have been signed by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry and not by a colonel, as the document proves.

ARRESTED BRAZILIAN LABOR LEADER RELEASED

PY241229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2157 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Asuncion, 23 Jun (EFE) -- Diplomatic sources today reported that Paraguayan authorities have released a Brazilian labor leader who was arrested last week while crossing the border to Paraguay.

Antonio Fernandez Neto was arrested on 15 June while crossing the "Puente de la Amistad," the bridge over the Parana River that links the Brazilian city of Foz do Iguacu and Port Stroessner in Paraguay.

Fernandez Neto is a member of the Brazilian Sole Central Organization of Workers and the Workers Party. He is a supervisor of labor relations at the construction site of the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam, the largest in the world, which is being built by Brazil and Paraguay on the Parana River.

Brazilian Embassy sources in Asuncion told EFE the labor leader was released early yesterday afternoon and he later left Asuncion heading for Brazil by car accompanied by a police agent.

The sources said Paraguayan authorities had accused Fernandez Neto of violating a special law on public order, but added they did not know if the labor leader had participated in any act that violated this law.

COLORADO PARTY MOVES UP CONVENTION DATE

PY231559 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Jun 87 p 8

[Excerpt] The Colorado Party Executive Board, by the unanimous decision of its members, has decided to hold its regular convention early on 1-2 August. The suggestion, made by Colorado Party honorary president and President of the Republic Alfredo Stroessner, was accepted, according to several members of the Colorado Party leadership, at the end of the meeting. This decision was reached yesterday during a closed-door meeting at Colorado Party headquarters.

Another issue discussed and approved was the drawing up of a temporary list of convention members -- which is subject to change -- representing the 230 Colorado Party precincts to elect the new members of the Colorado Party Executive Board.

It was also decided to form a special commission with six members, two for each slate running for elections, that will be in charge of deciding whether the list of convention members needs any changes.

According to the temporary list of convention members, some 874 representatives of the various party precincts of the capital and interior will attend the convention. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CABINET CRISIS; APPOINTMENTS

Garcia Asks Cabinet To Stay

PY241731 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] A high-ranking Peruvian Government official said last night that President Alan Garcia has asked his ministers to remain in their posts while he analyzes the reshuffle of his cabinet following the irrevocable resignation submitted by Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro.

Alva Castro resigned on Monday following a cabinet meeting that was not attended by Alan Garcia, just 2 days after Garcia said that any official who resigns, just to serve his political ambitions is a traitor. After Alva Castro submitted his resignation, all 16 Cabinet members also resigned, complying with a formality provided for in the Constitution.

Foreign Trade Institute President Enrique Cornejo, who has a ministerial rank, said that Garcia met with his ministers on Monday evening until early on Tuesday morning, and that he asked them to remain in their posts. Cornejo added that Garcia will soon designate Alva Castro's successor, and did not rule out other Cabinet replacements.

APRA Leaders Meet with Garcia

PY242049 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1918 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Report from Government House by Jesus Miguel Calderon]

[Text] We are here, waiting to see what happens at Government House, where the APRA Executive Board is gathering. Senator Armando Villanueva del Campo has just arrived.

It is known that the APRA Executive Board will meet in a short while with President Alan Garcia Perez, who arrived about 2 hours ago at Government House from Cusco.

There is much speculation regarding who will be the next prime minister. Deputy Luis Negreiros Criado, one of the candidates, arrived in Government House first of all. He was followed by Carlos Rojas Caceres, who is being mentioned as the next foreign minister. Armando Villanueva del Campo arrived after him.

We understand that first Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez is already at Government House. According to Government House spokesmen, the meeting will be a very long one.

Negreiros Comments on Situation

PY240234 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 2307 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Report by Teresa Gonzalez from Government Palace]

[Text] APRA Secretary General Luis Negreiros Criado has denied that any names are being officially discussed regarding the Cabinet reshuffle.

He said that as long as President Alan Garcia does not announce the acceptance of the resignations, the ministers will continue to carry out their responsibilities.

Negreiros minimized the importance of the resignation of Prime Minister Alva Castro. He said that the APRA Executive Committee, which is in permanent session, is evaluating the political, economic, and social situation of the country in order to amend mistakes and to make new proposals.

Suggestions that I become prime minister are a fabrication by reporters to whom I am thankful, said Negreiros.

[Begin recording] [Negreiros] I think this is a minor issue. In reality the president is now involved in really important matters [words indistinct] for progress, for reconstruction.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Negreiros] As long as the president does not announce the acceptance of the resignations, all the ministers will continue to carry out their responsibilities.

[Reporter] The president is going to appoint a new Cabinet [words indistinct].

[Negreiros] Everyone knows the situation created by the irrevocable resignation of the prime minister; the positions of the other ministers are put at the disposal of the president. Therefore, until a decision is made, the ministers will continue to exercise their responsibility until an announcement is made.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Negreiros] I am not the one who will make the announcement. It is the president's responsibility. However, I would like to say emphatically that the people should rest assured that the solution, the political formula achieved will be what the country expects in order to solve the problems of continuing toward progress, development [words indistinct]

[Reporter] The APRA national executive committee has reportedly proposed some names to President Alan Garcia.

[Negreiros] We have not discussed this, [words indistinct] we have not discussed any names.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Negreiros] I would like to reiterate that this issue is not of a personal nature. [Words indistinct] matter of principle. We are members of a disciplined party, a united party, therefore we have a responsibility to the party. The government belongs to the party, therefore, there are no personal issues here. The suggestions about my name are [words indistinct] and generous imagination of reporters.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Negreriros] We have not discussed any names, we have discussed [words indistinct]; we have not discussed any names. [end recording]

Senate President Armando Villanueva del Campo left the government house without making any comment.

Negreiros Appointment Confirmed

PY241826 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1808 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun (EFE) -- Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, Peru's first vice president, today confirmed that Luis Negreiros has been named as chairman of the Cabinet and he stated that "it was a personal decision of President Alan Garcia." It has been learned that Negreiros will be sworn in tomorrow by President Garcia.

Luis Negreiros, deputy, union leader, and secretary general of the governing APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] will replace Luis Alva Castro, who submitted his irrevocable resignation as chief of the Cabinet and economy minister on Monday night.

Senator Sanchez has stated that the post of premier does not exist in Peru, but that there is the post of chief of the Cabinet, due to the fact that they system in Peru is basically presidential.

Although the other members of the Cabinet have not been officially named, the new ministers will probably be sworn in tomorrow and they include Senator Guillermo Larco Cox as interior minister, Deputy Ilda Urizar as health minister, Deputy Mercedes Cabanillas as education minister, and Gustavi Saberbein, current deputy economy and finance minister, will become the economy minister.

Cabinet Announcements Delayed

PY250515 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Excerpts] It has been reported that the names of the new Cabinet members will be announced on 25 June. Some internatinal press agencies have reported that Luis Negreiros Criado will definitely replace resigning Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro.

However, sources close to Government Palace have denied this. President Alan Garcia arrived at Government Palace at 1400 after returning from Cusco. He immediately met with members of the National Executive Committee of the APRA. [passage omitted]

There was a great deal of activity at Government Palace today. Alan Garcia held a long meeting with Armando Villanueva, Luis Negreiros, and Guillermo Larco Cox, who are members of the APRA National Executive Committee. The issues discussed were not disclosed but it has been learned that the president is going to meet tomorrow morning with members of the APRA Political Committee. The names of the new Cabinet members will reportedly be announced only after this meeting. [passage omitted]

It has been learned from reliable sources that President Alan Garcia will release the names of the new Cabinet members on 28 June. He will also announce that Javier Tantalean of the National Planning Institute will head the Central Reserve Bank and that Gustavo Saberbein will be the new economy minister.

Congressmen Express 'Concern'

PY241851 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1839 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Lima -- The atmosphere of expectation has now invaded the national political scenario, that is the expectation over the cabinet crisis. There has been an intensive movement of congressmen in Congress, who have expressed their concern over the developing political situation.

The uncertainty is heightened due to the absence of president Alan Garcia from the capital at the time his cabinet resigned en masse.

Succession Questioned

PY241916 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1859 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Lima -- The naming of Alva Castro's successor is causing concern in the economic sector.

Although Saberbein has presumably been named as the new ecomomy minister, he would not be able to hold the post for very long, because the Constitution establishes that Cabinet posts must be filled by a minister, not by an interim minister [por ministros titulares y no por interinos]

EFE Reports on Crisis

PY241307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0716 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 24 Jun, (EFE) -- The cabinet crisis, which was prompted by the resignation of Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, is in its 2d day. The government, however, has remained totally silent on the issue.

President Alan Garcia has not officially announced even if he has accepted the prime minister's "irrevocable" resignation.

The resignation of Alva Castro, who was also the economy minister, forced all Peruvian ministers to submit their resignations to the president.

The privately-owned station Radioprograms del Peru (RPP) last night reported that ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Secretary General Luis Negreiros is virtually the new prime minister and the minister of the presidency. Political and journalistic sources had previously speculated over the possible designation of Senate President Armando Villanueva.

The radio station reported that Garcia will reshuffle his cabinet by replacing four civilian ministers, among them the interior and economy ministers, while the others will keep their posts.

The three military ministries will be replaced by a single Defense Ministry, which was recently created. This post will be entrusted to War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres.

According to the radio station, Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein will be appointed economy minister, while Senator Guillermo Larco will be appointed interior minister.

The report, which quoted well informed sources, said that for the first time a women will be appointed to a ministerial position. The report took it for granted that Deputy Mercedes Cabanillas will be the new education minister.

According to official sources consulted in Lima last night, these posts will be announced tomorrow, Thursday, after President Garcia returns today from his official visit to the Andean city of Cusco on Tuesday.

In the only tacit allusion to the cabinet crisis, Garcia said that "we will not step back despite political and economic difficulties and temporary obstacles."

In a communique released early today, APRA did not mention the resignation of Alva Castro either, although it admitted that the current political and economic situation "is difficult."

The most persistent rumor on the reasons that prompted Alva Castro to resign, links his decision with the fact that after the reactivation of 1986, the economy has been allegedly blocked.

Opposition sources have said that the president's intervention in making decisions in the economic sector has caused disagreement between Garcia and Alva Castro.

Economists have said that Peru is in a difficult situation -- which the government admits -- marked by a stagnation in production, a drop in the investment sector, increasing inflation, and spiraling dollar rates.

Garcia recently blamed the stagnation of the Peruvian industry on the lack of foreign investment, which economists have in turn blamed on the government's decision to allot 10 percent of its export income to the servicing of the foreign debt.

Strict control on the reserve level has forced manufacturers to buy dollars on the black market, causing the exchange rate to rise by 50 percent over the past 2 months, from 22 to 33 intis per dollar on the black market.

In an attempt to control the exchange rate growth, the government recently authorized each Peruvian citizen to buy $500 without any preconditions. The commercial banks, however, have been unable to meet the demand.

The measure, which was implemented last week, did not succeed in halting the rise in the dollar exchange rate. Central Bank President Leonel Figureroa was dismissed and, according to the Congressional Ways and Means Committeee, reserves have dropped by some $60 million.

Peru's available reserves are currently estimated at some $1.6 billion, which economists consider scarce to cope with the expected financial difficulties. In addition, the country cannot ask foreign banks for credits because of the official policy on the foreign debt.

While speculation is fueling an increase in prices -- because of the shortage of basic staples -- inflation has escalated to a rate which, according to specialists, could surpass 100 percent this year.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION TALKS WITH RAVAKSUR

FL242113 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a trade union delegation from the People's Republic of China arrived in Suriname. The delegation came on the invitation of Ravaksur, the Council of Trade Union Federations in Suriname. According to the C-47 [trade union federation] Bulletin, the visit is aimed at strengthening friendly relations with the Suriname trade union movement. During its stay, the delegation was received by Prime Minister Wijdenbosch and Labor Minister Andre Koornar. The delegation leaves Suriname on Friday.

PATRIOTS IN NETHERLANDS SEND BOUTERSE MANIFESTO

FL181848 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The League of Surinamese Patriots in Holland has sent a copy of its political manifesto to Government Leader Desi Bouterse. The league has done so on the occasion of the proclamation of the National Democratic Party, to which it has expressed its support. In the manifesto, the league declared that, among other things, decolonization and national liberation should be the main objective of all new political parties. It is also of the opinion that Suriname's integration in the region should be the center around which all economic activities should take place. It also feels that after the general elections of November 25th, this year, Surinamese foreign relations should be reconsidered. The league of Surinamese Patriots thinks it's useful before elections to have a broad based parliamentary delegation from Holland visit Suriname. It said this should be also useful because of the noncredibility given to Suriname by Holland and the presence of some 200,000 Surinamese in Holland, almost half of Suriname's population.

COMMISSION TO STUDY ICJ CASE AGAINST NETHERLANDS

FL241901 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch yesterday installed a commission which has the task of advising the government on possibilities of making out a case against Holland before the International Court of Justice. The commission consists of six jurists, with the chairman being barrister-at-law, Mr Kruisland.

For some time now Suriname has been contemplating taking Holland before the International Court of Justice, in relation to the controversies surrounding development cooperation. When Suriname got its independence from Holland in 1975, both countries agreed that Holland would pay Suriname 3 billion guilders over a 15-year period. A mixed commission was charged with the responsibility of approving money for projects in Suriname. However, since 1981, no new projects have been approved, while the transfer of money to Suriname was unilaterally suspended by Holland in 1982. Since the, several attempts were made by Suriname to find a solution through diplomatic channels, with negative results.